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I can't make this out, can you?

The Relief & Burial Association has recently lost one of its members. This association paid \$100 for funeral and burial expenses, and to the surviving relatives \$33.40 in cash as relief benefits. All of which cost the deceased member \$450.

Relief & Burial Association moved to Mrs. E. C. Williams Undertaking Parlor, 1120 Fort Street, Phone Main 172.

HIS STORY
OF IWILEIDr. Cooper Tells His
Side to the McCandless Committee.

"Who received the money that was paid you for the examination of women in Iwilei during the time that you were acting as Police Sanitary Inspector?" asked Senator Lane of Dr. Cooper during the meeting of the McCandless Iwilei special committee yesterday afternoon.

"That was by arrangement with High Sheriff Henry," replied the doctor.

"What I wanted to get at," explained Senator Lane later, "was whether that money so paid at that time was a government realization."

The committee finished its labors yesterday, all but the ascertainment of who owns the property in Iwilei upon which the women have been segregated. "I will have a map made of the district," Chairman McCandless told his fellow committee-men, after the meeting was over. "I will submit that to you, and then we will have a meeting and draw up our report."

Dr. Judd was the first witness called before the committee yesterday afternoon. Several months ago he said he went to High Sheriff Henry and told that official, as he had heard there was some medical work to be done at Iwilei, he would like a chance at it. The Sheriff said that he would keep his name in mind, and that was all that the thing had ever amounted to. He had not made a formal application.

DR. COOPER'S SIDE.

Dr. Cooper was the next witness called, and said that he had an office in Iwilei, in a building that he had been told belonged to High Sheriff Henry. He paid rent, however, to a Japanese. It was, comparatively speaking, a new building. The doctor said that he had 128 women at Iwilei under his care at the present time. The fee charged them was, he thought, his private business, but he was willing to tell the committee that he charged them one dollar apiece.

It had been stated that he was making \$800 a month out of the business. Well, there were 128 women, and the average collected from them was about \$3 per month each. His expenses for running his office down there would foot up, perhaps, \$175 a month. He did not know of any women who came to his Iwilei office from the outside districts. Nor did he know of any other doctor who had an office in Iwilei. But some women who lived there had been examined by outside doctors.

THE HOFFMAN CASE.

When Dr. Hoffman turned a French woman over to him, he was acting as sanitary physician under the High Sheriff. The governor had later suggested that his commission be revoked, as the government didn't want to legalize the Iwilei business. Accordingly, he had returned his commission. Notice was then given to the women that they could be examined by any physician. He had never used the Board of Health letterheads at his Iwilei office. He had issued official cards when acting as sanitary inspector.

The witness objected to telling how much he paid Police Officer Paul Smith for helping him, but being pressed by Chairman McCandless said he paid Smith \$30 a month. Smith kept his books, and made out the cards issued to the women, and found out when their cards expired. The officer did this as much for his own information and guidance as for the doctor's. He always tried to be thorough in his examinations of women, having his preparations for the work made beforehand. The time given to each woman depended entirely upon the condition of the woman. An ordinary case might be examined in five minutes. The women were receiving thorough examination.

An extraordinary case, of course, would take longer, say 15 to 20 minutes. But a woman would not be kept for 30 minutes, without being chloroformed.

EXAMINATIONS THOROUGH.

Dr. Cooper then went at length into the abolition of the Act to Mitigate, telling how it had come that High Sheriff Henry had appointed him Sanitary Inspector. The position was later abolished because the governor while he believed in segregation did not want to give it official sanction; as it was the Iwilei business was not recognized, it was merely tolerated.

The fact that witness was a member of the Board of Health had no more to do with his practice in Iwilei than his being a member of Central Union church would have. The Board of Health had no official knowledge of what was done at Iwilei.

He examined women three days a week, Japanese on Tuesday and Fridays and white women on Thursdays, and ran a free clinic there, devoted to gynecology. He examined probably 40 to 45 Japanese women on each examination day. This took from two to three hours. If a woman was found diseased she was refused a card, this with the knowledge of the police officer. They were then compelled to go to some physician for treatment. As

witness had a free clinic right there, they usually came to him.

There should be a hospital. It was entirely possible for the women to spread disease by going away from Iwilei, but he did not admit that these women had not had thorough examination.

PAID THE OFFICER.

Witness had seen certificates issued to women in Iwilei by other physicians. These would be in the hands of the police officer.

"The police officer," said McCandless, "said he had never seen such certificate, but has given us certificates showing that women were under treatment."

"That is the same thing," replied the witness.

"The police officer compels the women who are without cards to go to a physician," asked McCandless.

"To some physician, yes."

"There is no other physician doing business down there but you, Doctor?"

"No other."

"Then the some one would be you, would it not?"

"Yes, sir."

"And if a woman kept on doing business without examination the police officer would arrest her, would he not?"

"That would be his duty?"

"And you pay the officer?"

"For keeping my books, yes. I have not time to attend to that."

Dr. Cooper, led by the chairman, then went into a technical description of the examination of the women.

ABSOLUTE SEGREGATION.

There should be absolute segregation of diseased women, nevertheless his examination had amounted to this, that disease had decreased from 15 per cent to 5 per cent since he had been there. His expenses amounted to about \$100 a month. Paul Smith did not send the women to him. He compelled them to go to some physician. He was not using an officer paid by the police department in his private practice. Paul Smith used his office, as a convenience. Smith was an agent of the Board of Health without salary. He was under the regular inspector. His duty in that regard was to report nuisances. For instance, he had once found a leper there. An agent of the Board of Health was very different from an inspector. The inspectors were paid men who devoted all their time to the work.

Dr. Cooper asked the committee to clear up thoroughly the allegation that he had used his position as a member of the Board of Health to increase his practice in Iwilei. In response then to questions by Hayseider, he said that the matter of Iwilei had never been discussed by the Board of Health. No licensed physician had ever asked him for permission to practice in Iwilei. There would have been no occasion for any physician to ask the Board of Health for such permission, either.

At this point, following Senator Lane's question as to whether the money collected by him while he was acting as police, sanitary officer, Dr. Cooper said that his expenses were about \$150 a month and his income from Iwilei about \$400. "And that," went on the doctor, "does not denote very big graft."

Rapid Transit Meeting.

The weekly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. at the Club House of the H. R. T. & L. Co. Sunday was addressed by Rev. J. W. Wadman. He took for his subject, "Christ the Carpenter's Son," and in a forceful address pictured the conditions of life socially and politically existing at the coming of Christ, showed how his teachings had slowly but surely undermined many of these and made possible the happier conditions we now enjoy and would be the one great force which alone would introduce and maintain that coveted time when "man to man would brothers be" the world over. This was one of the best meetings yet held in the Club House, there being a fine attendance and a lively interest.



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